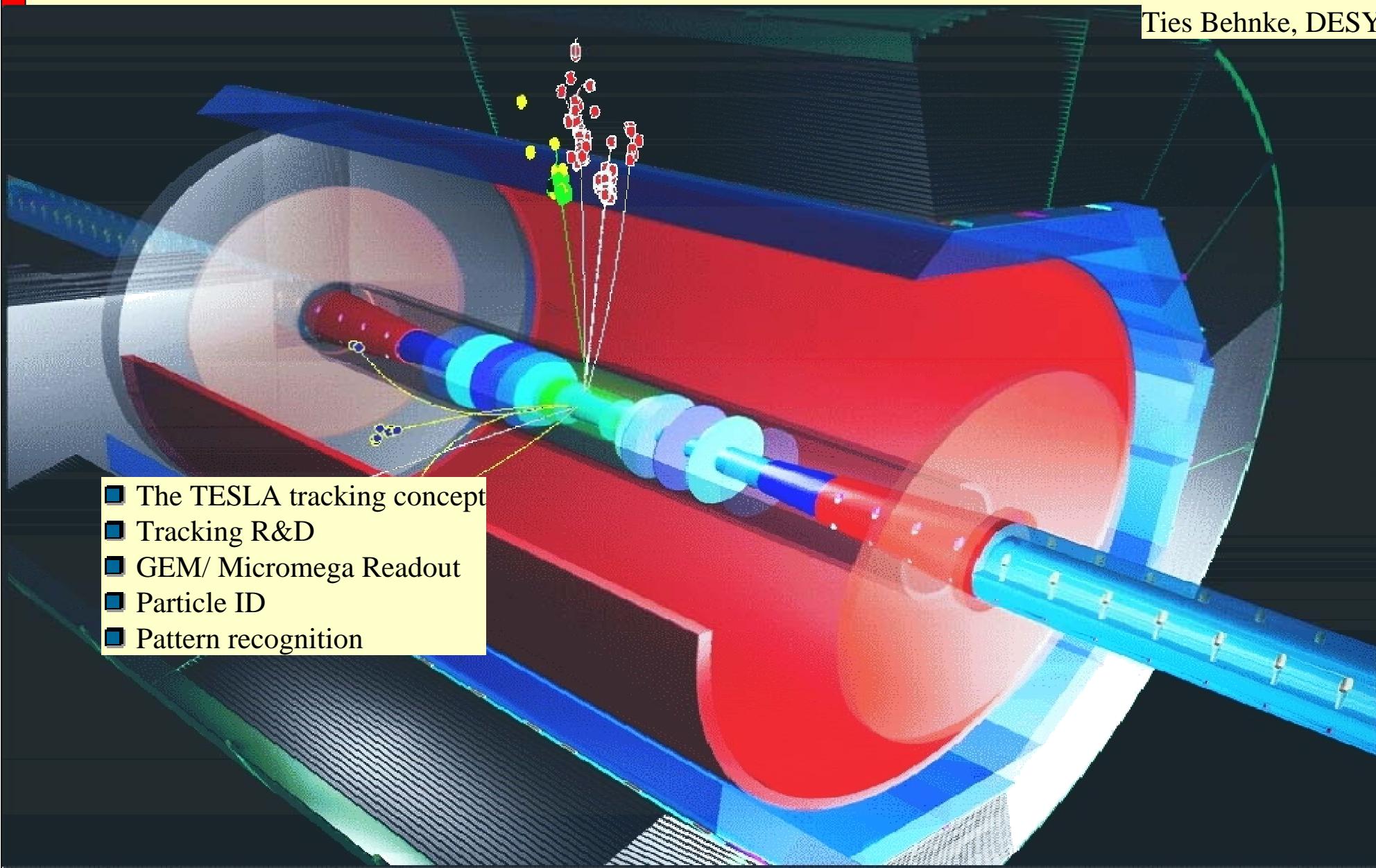


# Status of the European Tracking Effort

Ties Behnke, DESY

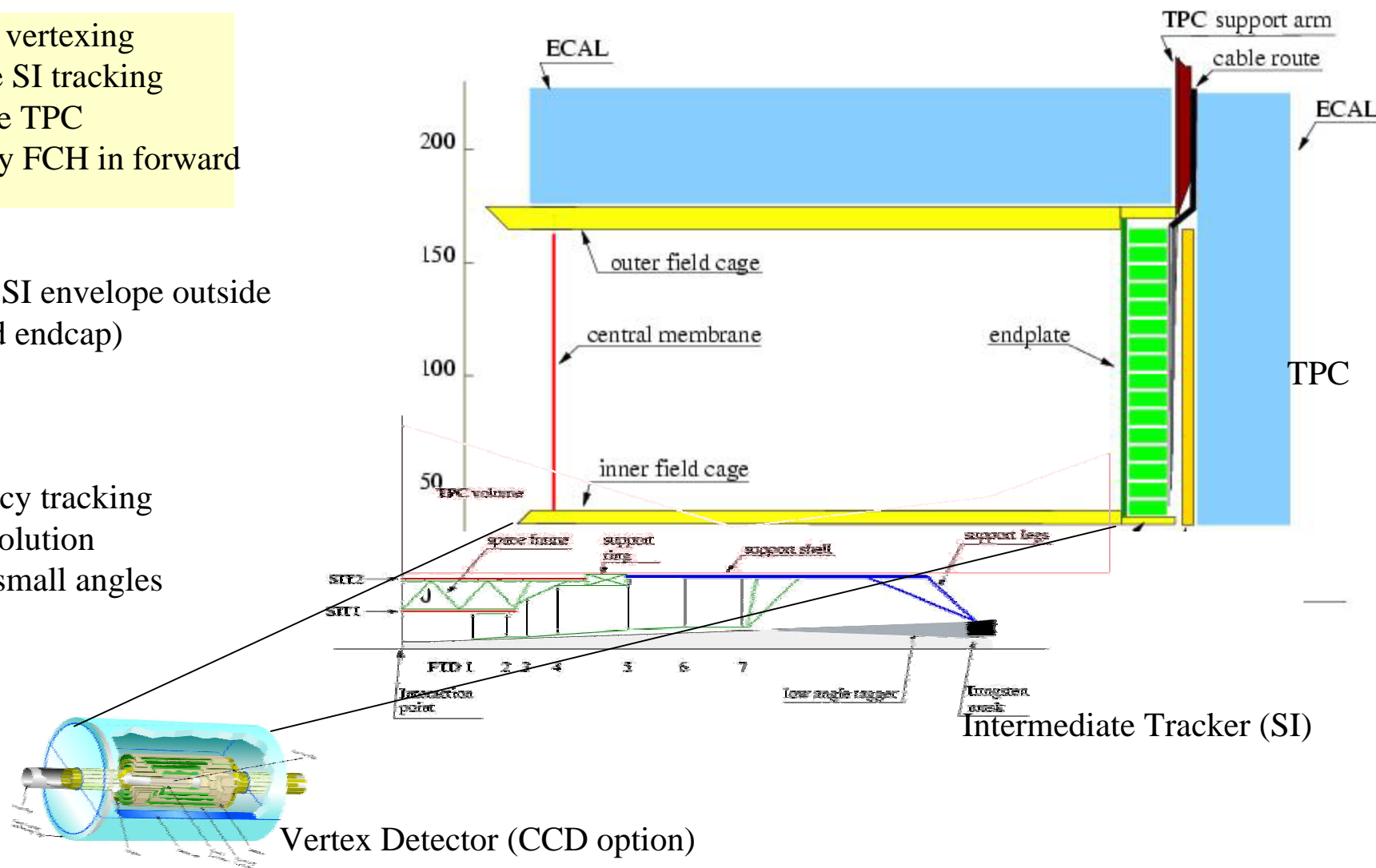
- 
- A 3D schematic diagram of the TESLA tracking detector. It shows a central longitudinal section of the detector. A blue cylindrical structure, representing the beam pipe, runs through the center. Surrounding this are several layers of detector components, depicted as concentric cylinders and rings in various colors (red, blue, green, yellow). A particle track is shown entering from the left, passing through the layers, and exiting to the right. The track is represented by a series of colored spheres (red, yellow, green, blue) connected by lines. The detector is housed within a larger structure, shown in cross-section, with various components and support structures visible. The overall design is complex and multi-layered, typical of high-energy physics detectors.
- The TESLA tracking concept
  - Tracking R&D
  - GEM/ Micromega Readout
  - Particle ID
  - Pattern recognition

# The TESLA tracking concept

- high quality vertexing
- intermediate SI tracking
- large volume TPC
- backed up by FCH in forward direction

New: option of SI envelope outside TPC (barrel and endcap)

Goal:  
high efficiency tracking  
excellent resolution  
coverage to small angles



# The TPC R&D group

Detector R&D for a future linear electron positron collider:

- call for proposals by DESY, review by the DESY PRC (Physics Research Committee)
- work is not necessarily connected to TESLA, but general to LC R&D

[www.desy.de/prc](http://www.desy.de/prc)

DESY-PRC R&D 01/03  
October 4, 2001

October 2001: proposal to the PRC by the "TPC group":

members from

- Canada
- France
- Germany
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Russia
- USA



## LC TPC R&D A Proposal to the DESY PRC

The LC TPC group

Aachen, LBNL, Carleton/Montreal, DESY/Hamburg, Karlsruhe,  
Kraków, MIT, MPI-Munich, NIKHEF, Novosibirsk, Orsay/Saclay,  
Rostock

Goals:

- Develop a concept for a LC TPC
- Develop novel readout concepts (GEM's, micromegas)
- prototyping

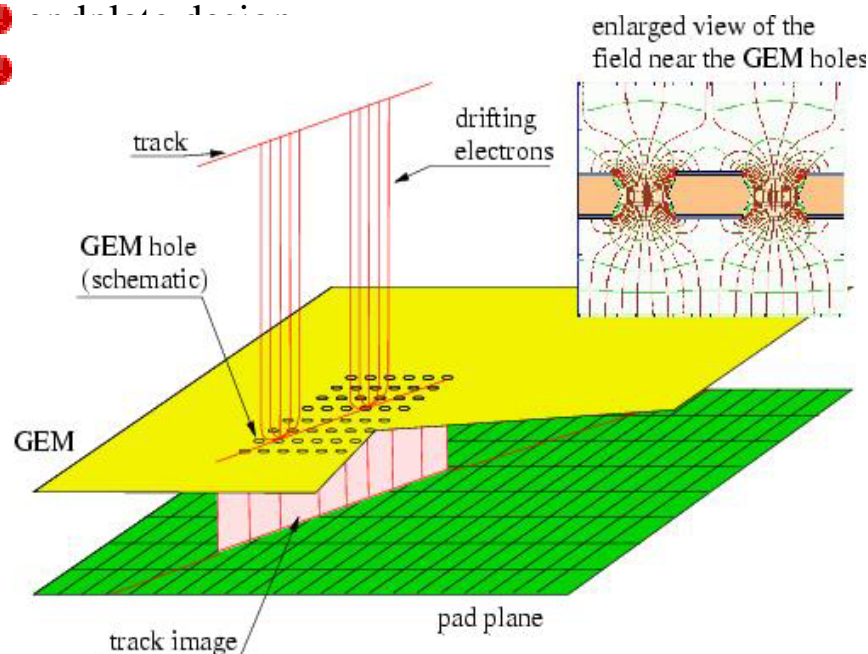
## Abstract

A Time Projection Chamber is foreseen as central tracker for a detector at the linear collider TESLA, and is being studied also for other proposals of linear electron-positron colliders. The LC TPC has to face significantly more complicated topologies and higher backgrounds than at previous  $e^+e^-$  machines, which puts stringent requirements on the overall system design. In the present document the design issues and R&D plans are presented for developing such a high-performance TPC. Particular emphasis is put on the R&D for a new type of gas-amplification system, based on micro-pattern gas chambers.

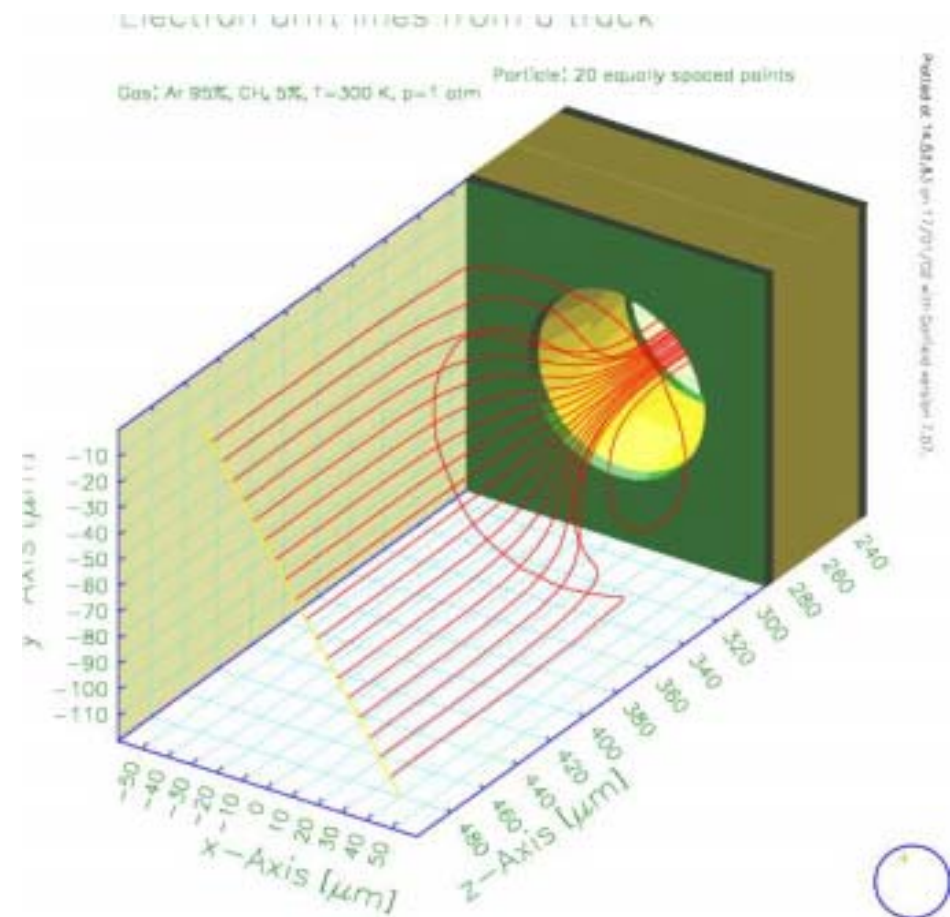
# A TPC with GEM Readout

Areas of investigation:

- type of amplification system (GEM, ...)
- details of amplification system
- behaviour in magnetic fields
- resolution studies
- pad geometries
- readout electronics
- signal processing
- fieldcage design
- simulation studies
- ...



Finite Element model of a GEM cell:  
solve the electric field in and around the GEM

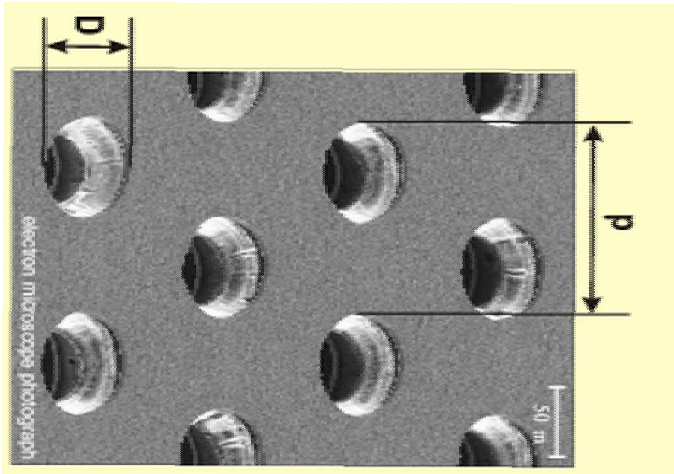


Simulation: Aachen group



# The GEM readout

GEM: Gas Electron Multiplier



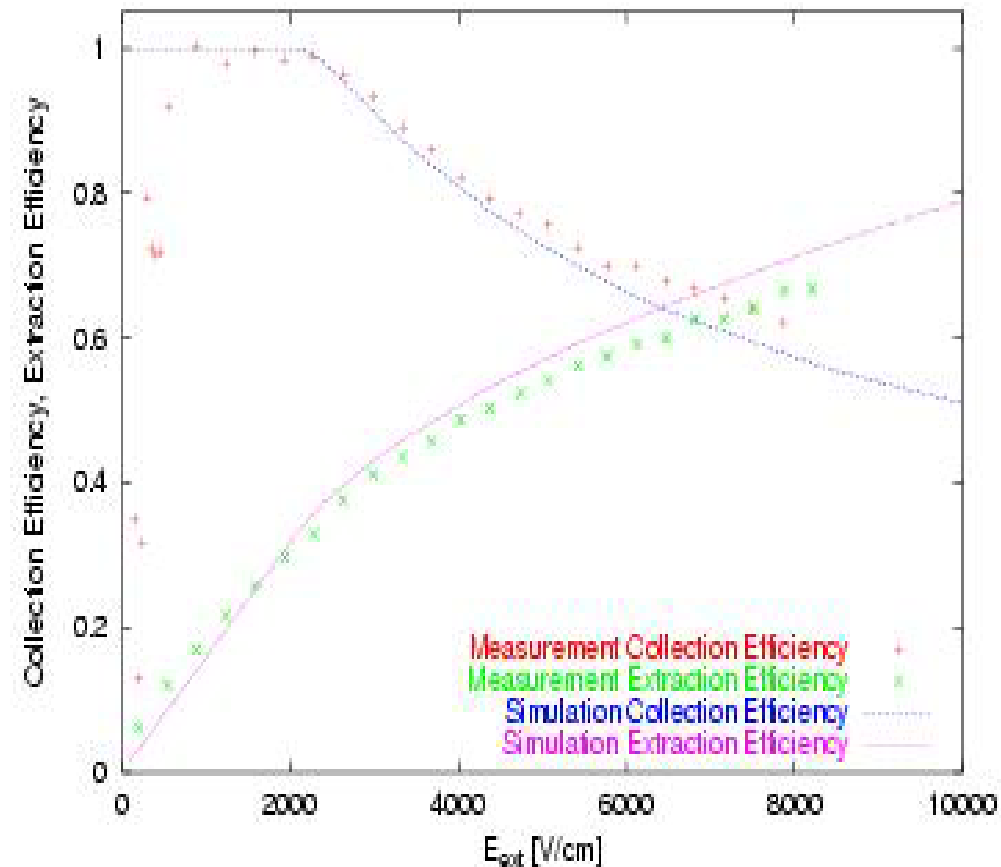
## PRO:

- ➡ robust
- ➡ easy
- ➡ thin
- ➡ good transparency / ion feedback suppression

## CONTRA

- ➡ some reliability problems
- ➡ small gain
- ➡ large insulator areas exposed
- ➡ not too much experience

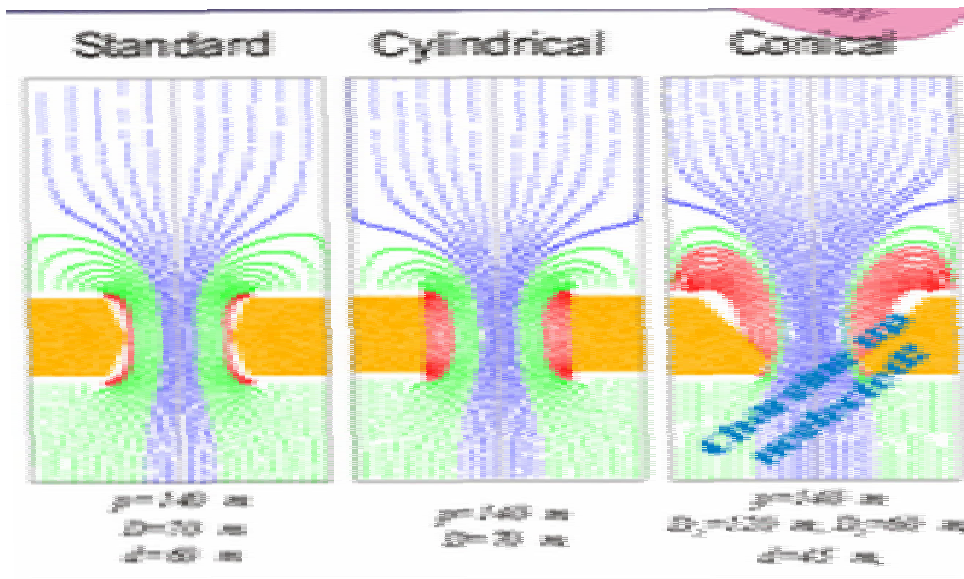
measured and calculated transmission/  
collection efficiency:



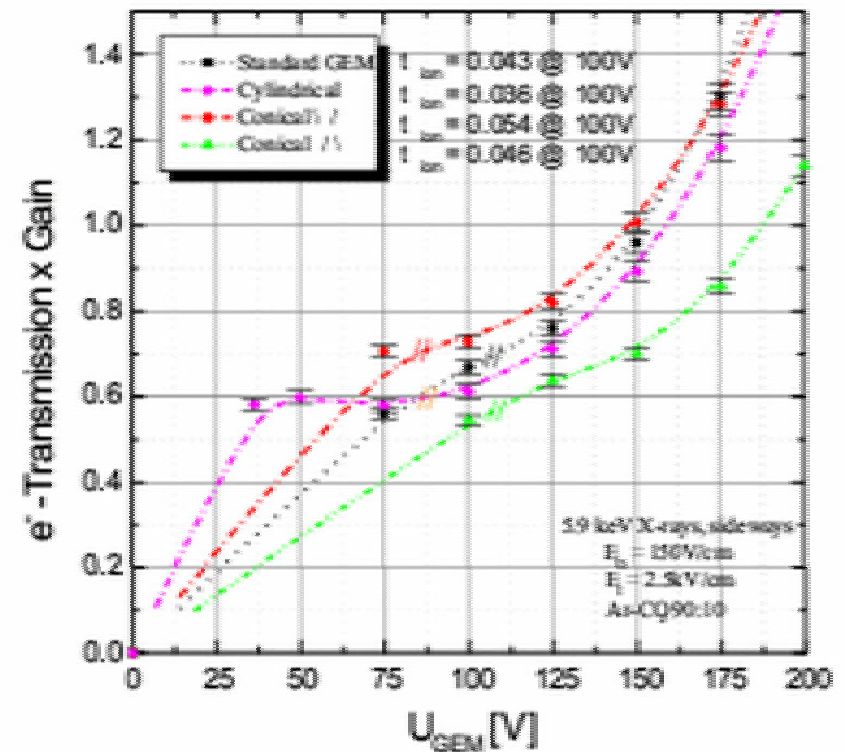
Using basically simple models, a decent understanding of the charge transport behaviour in a GEM can be obtained.

# GEM developments

- Study different GEM foils (different geometries, different suppliers, ...)



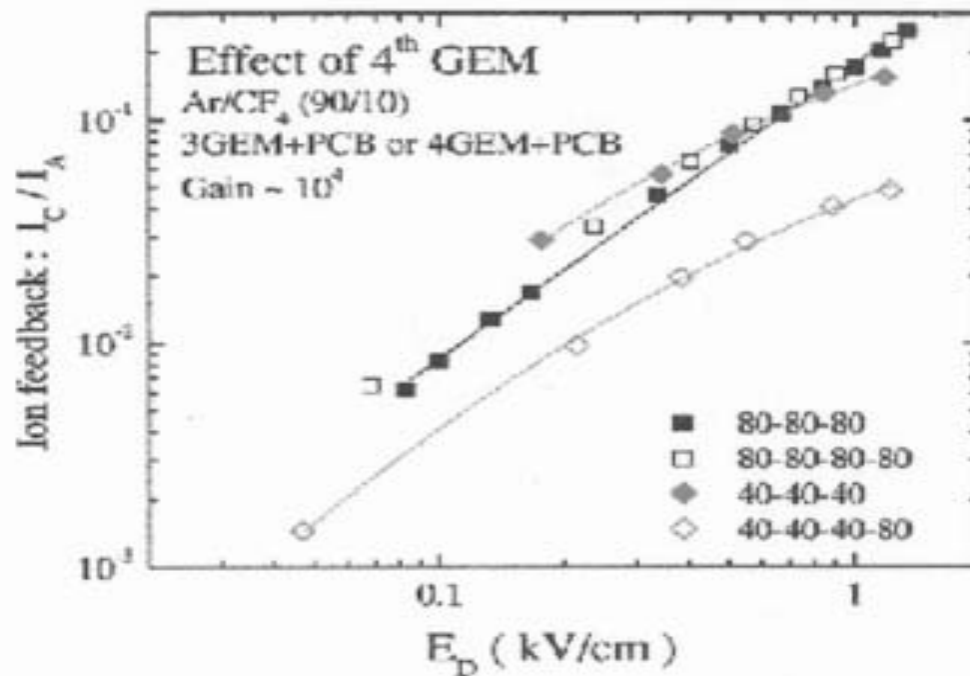
CERN/ Karlsruhe: S. Kappler



The "standard" CERN GEM (black line) is not so bad..

# Ion Feedback

- A number of groups measure the ion feedback for different GEM configurations
- detailed comparisons of methods and results need to be done, but
  - ➡ essentially compatible results
  - ➡ full scan of parameter space still missing

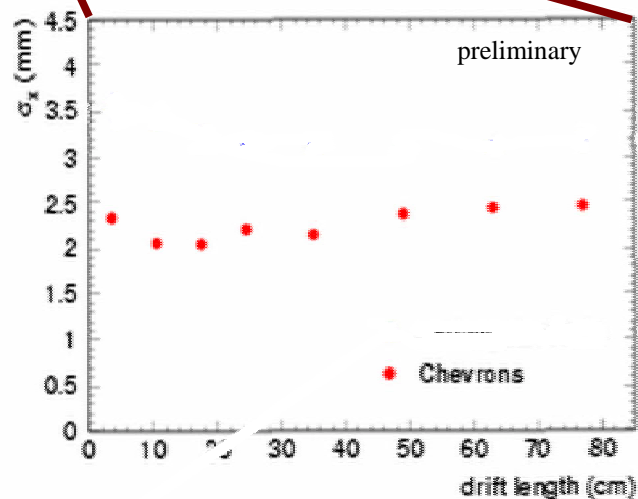
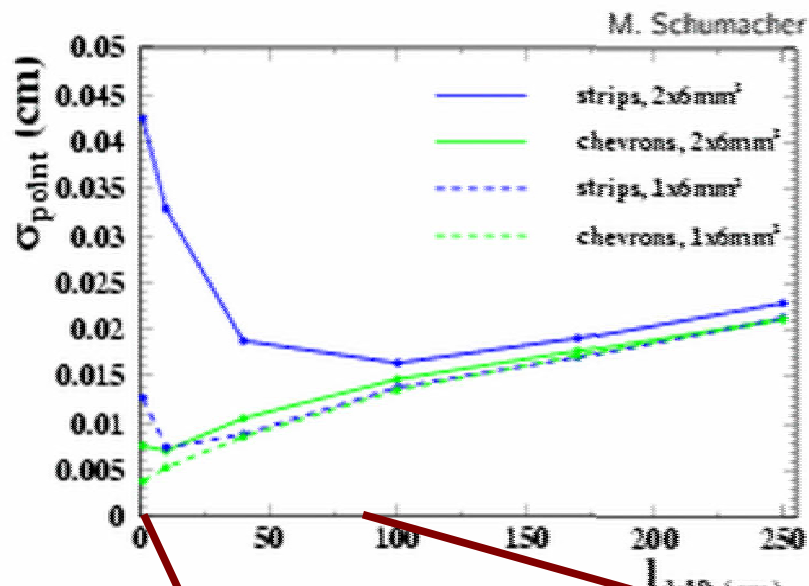


Novosibirsk group (Bondar et al)

- Ion feedback can be controlled to order(1%)
- Is this good enough? Can this be improved further?
- ➡ studies at Aachen, CERN, DESY, Karlsruhe, Novosibirsk

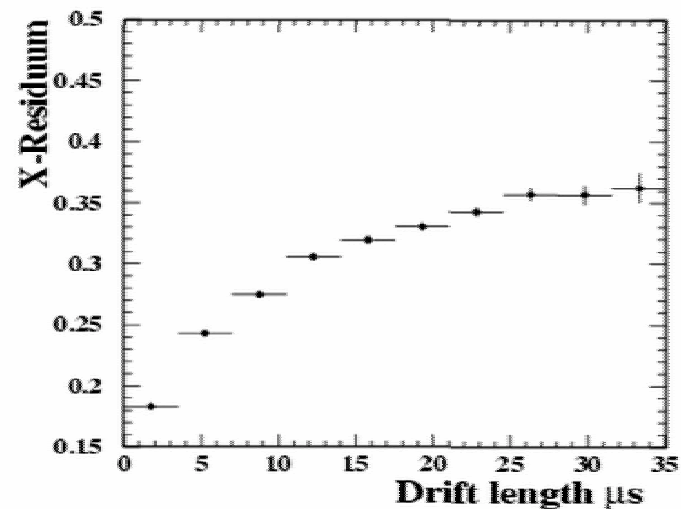
# "Spreading the Charge"

"Chevron" pads: first experimental results

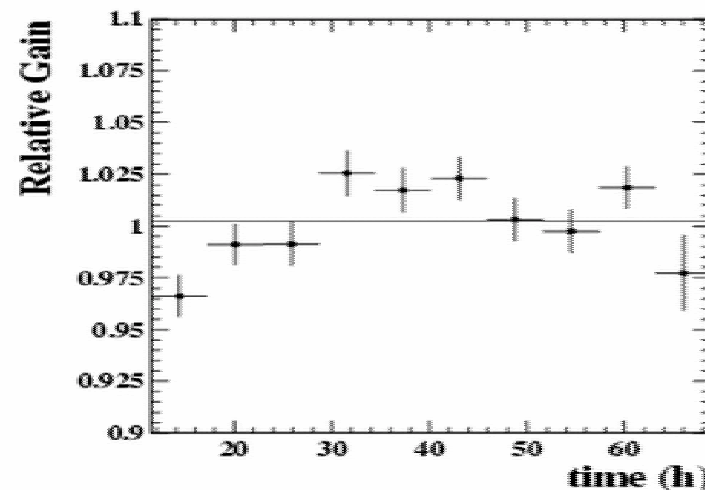


(DESY Hamburg)

Spatial resolution

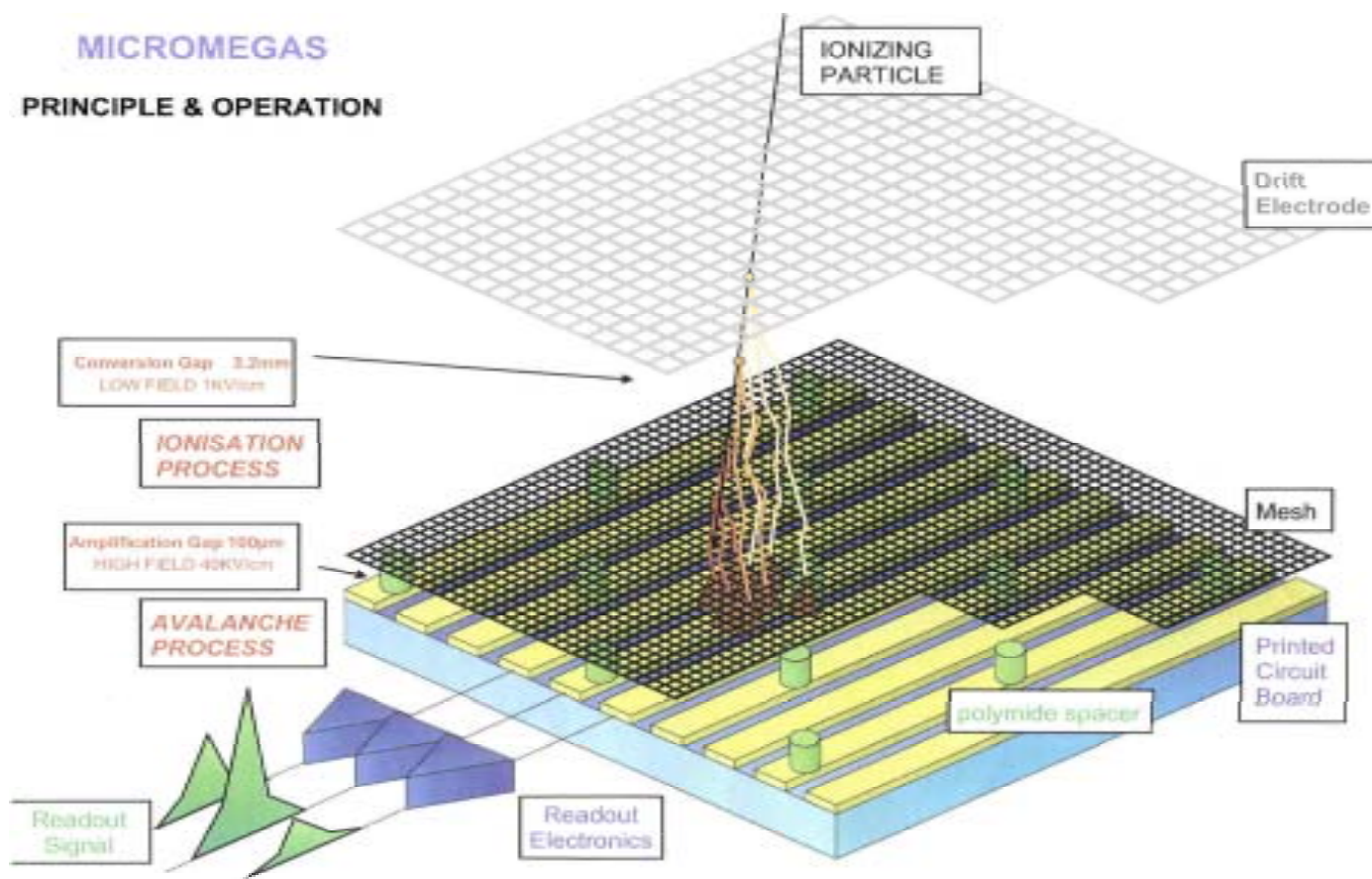


Gain vs time





# The MICROMEGAS

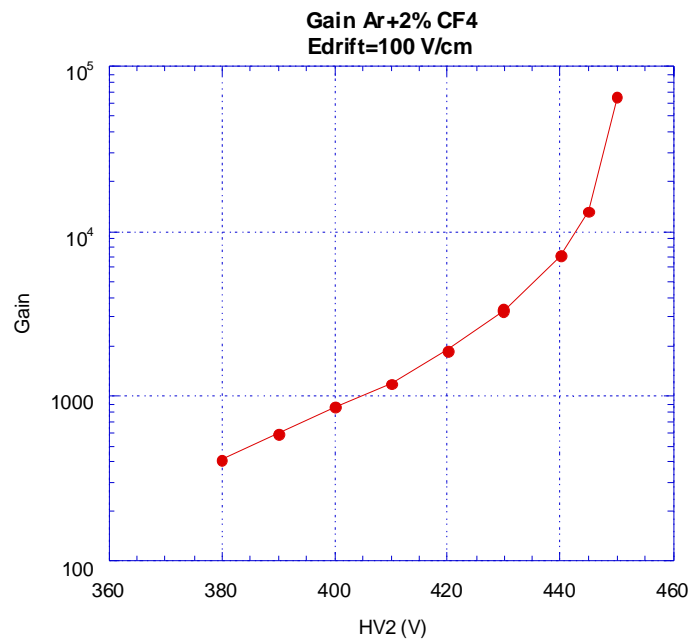


- MICROMEGAS development mostly at Orsay/ Saclay plus Berkeley
- Attractive alternative to GEM's, though less well tested.

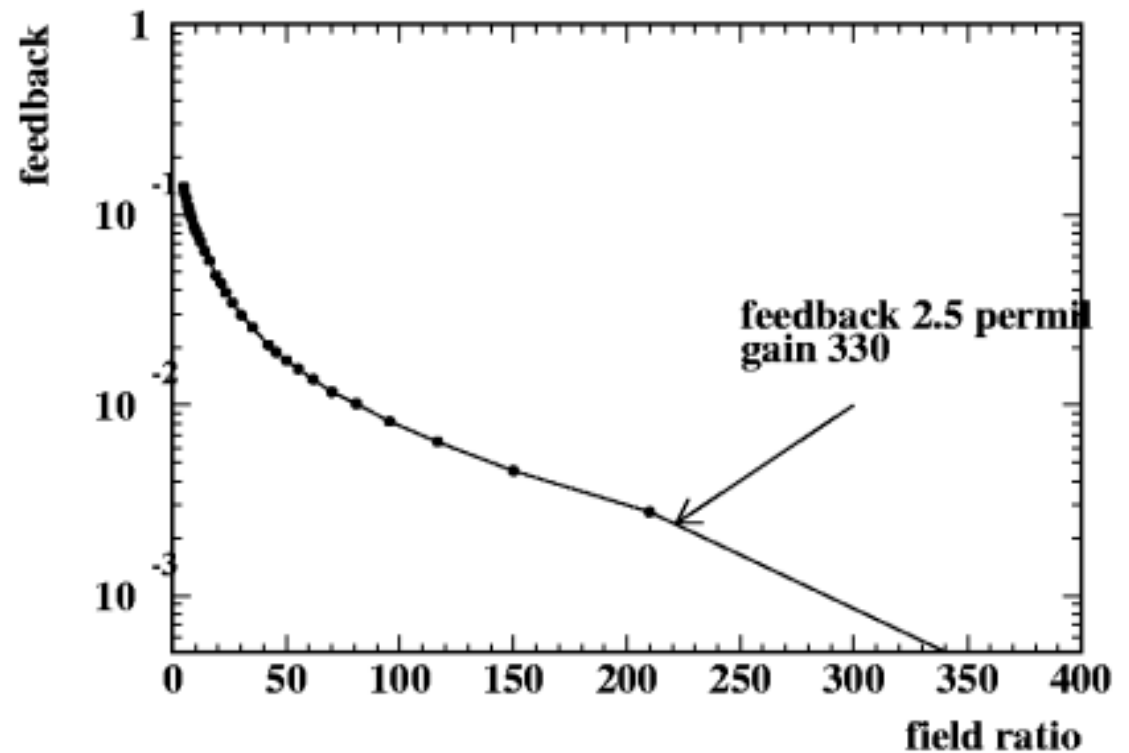
# MICROME GAS

Operation:

- gains up to  $10^4$
- stable operation



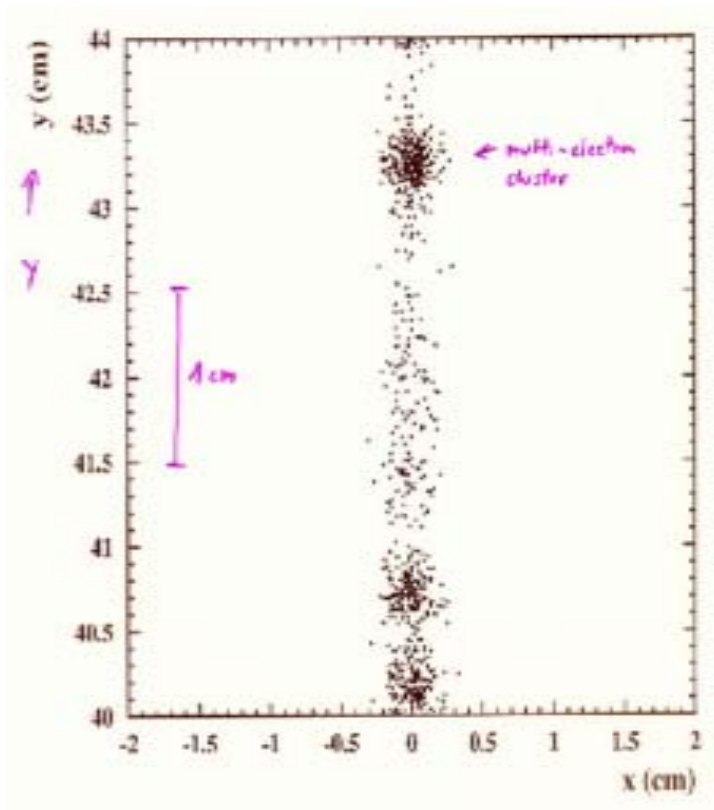
Ion feedback suppression: somewhat better than for GEM's



( for 150 V/cm drift: 33000 V/cm amplification)

# dE/dx in TPC by cluster counting?

- can one measure dE/dx without actually measuring the charge: **count clusters**
- potential advantages:
  - ➡ no sensitivity to local inhomogeneities of the amplification system
  - ➡ potential for much simpler readout system



Michael Hauschild, CERN

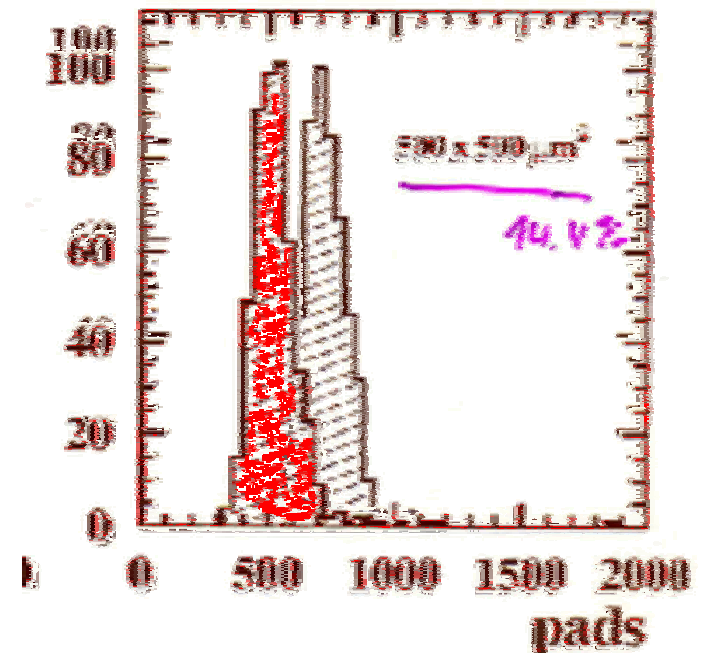
problems: need to resolve and recognise individual clusters:

- ➡ excellent granularity
- ➡ excellent timing resolution

simulated separation  
between  
MIP and  
Plateau electron:

as good as "normal"

Looks interesting,  
needs further study

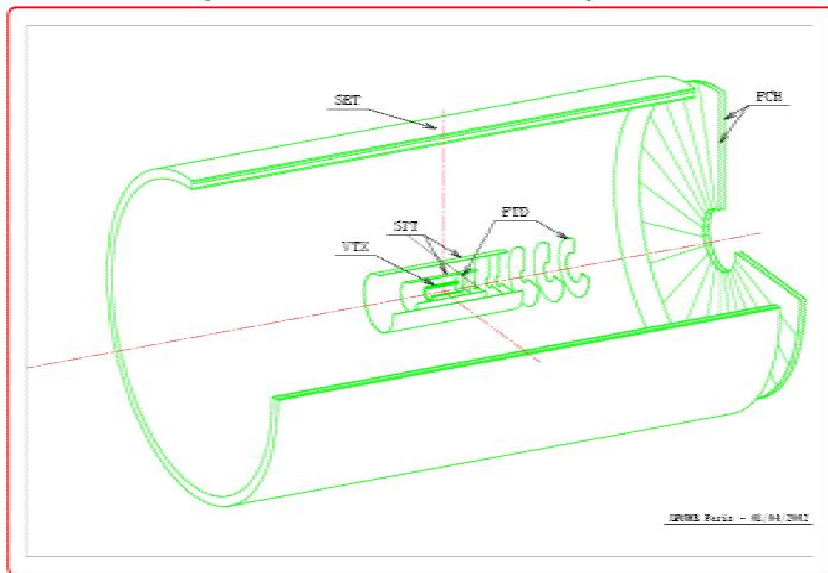


# The Tracking Detector Concept: SET

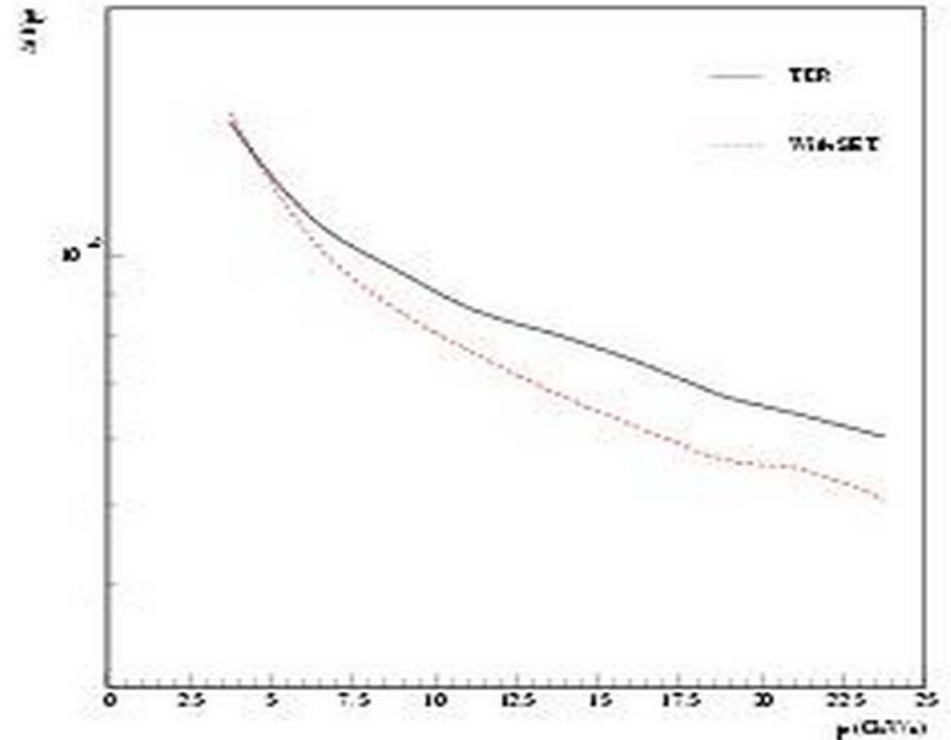
Introduce an additional SI detector just outside the TPC: SET

- improve momentum resolution
- improve extrapolation into calo
- provide precise reference point for TPC calibration

A 3D-VIEW OF THE SI ENVELOPE for the TPC  
[ VTX + SIT + SET + FTD + FCH ]



ASN, LPNHE-Paris 6, ECFA-DESY St. Maig, 13/4/2002



Simulation: 10-20% improved mom res



# SET Status

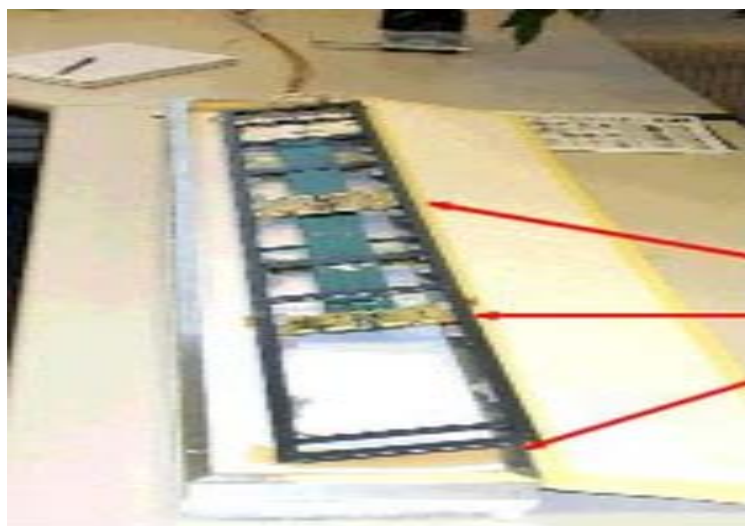
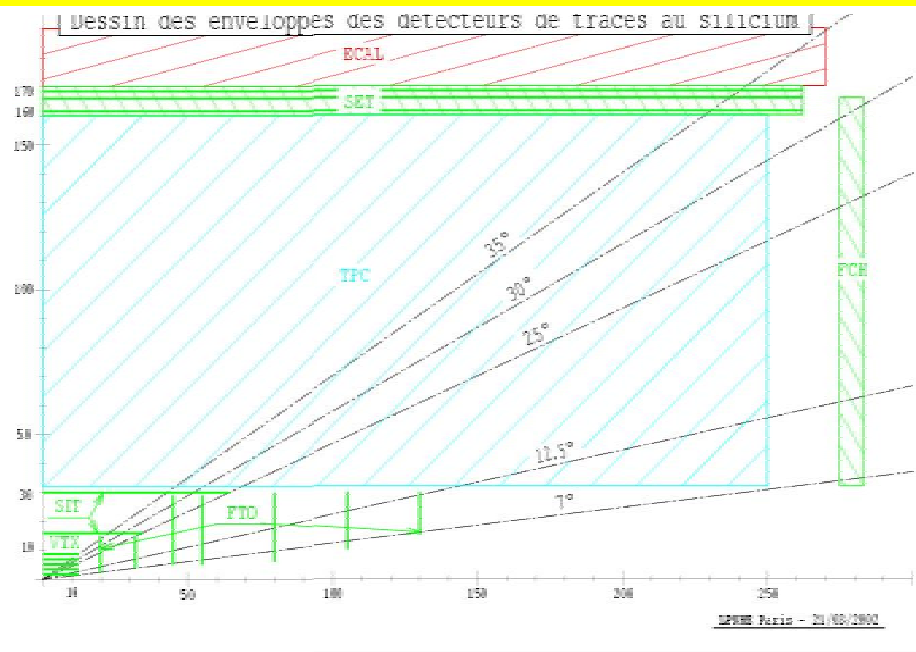
A. Savoy Navarro

studies of the detector and its realisation have started

a rather detailed technical design of

- ➡ mechanics
- ➡ readout electronics
- ➡ simulation

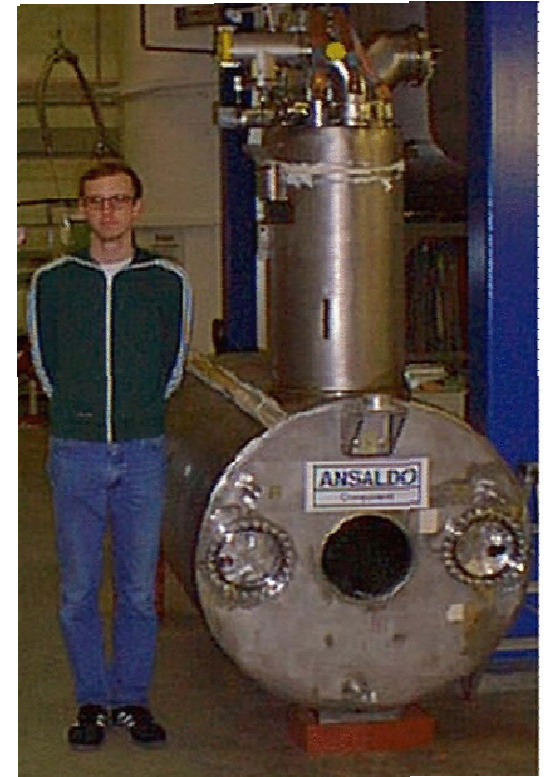
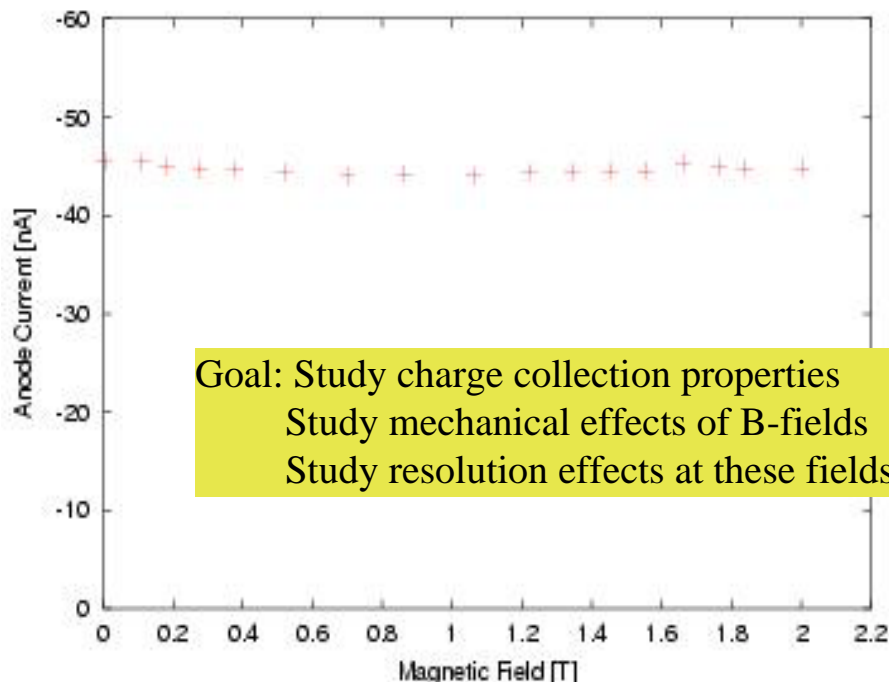
has started in Paris



# High magnetic fields

- How do MPGD work in a strong magnetic field? (TESLA=4T!)
- Saclay: 2T superconducting solenoid (ca 40cm bore)
- DESY: 4 (5) T superconducting solenoid (28 cm bore)
- "small" magnets available elsewhere

Aachen: first results on gain vs B-field:

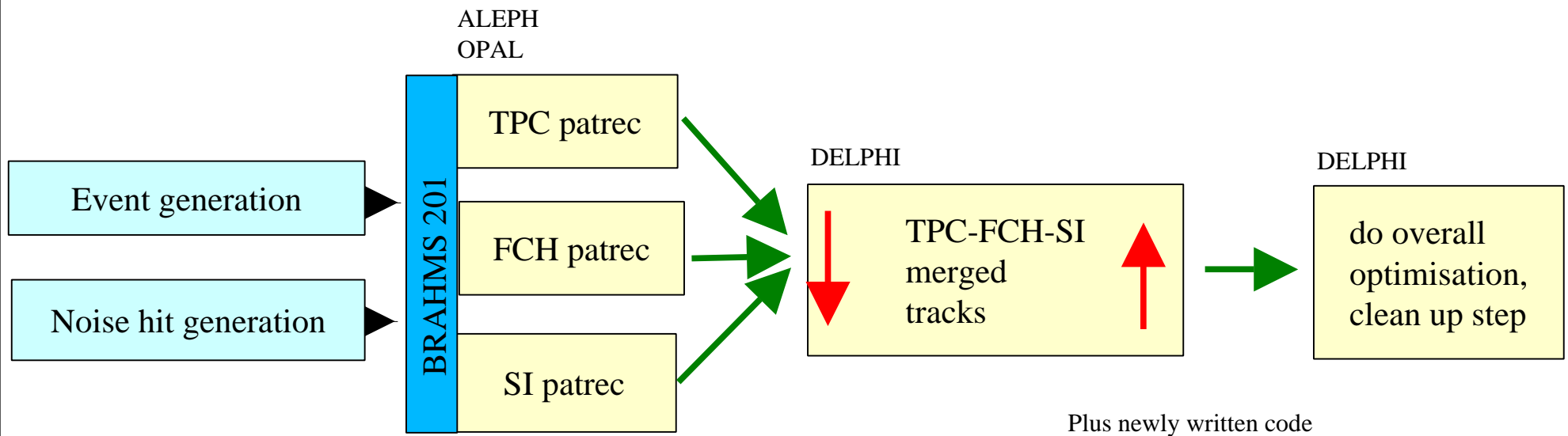


5T magnet at DESY (with grad student)

5T 27cm bore magnet test facility available at DESY from fall 2002 on; other groups are welcome to use this magnet as well!

# Pattern Recognition

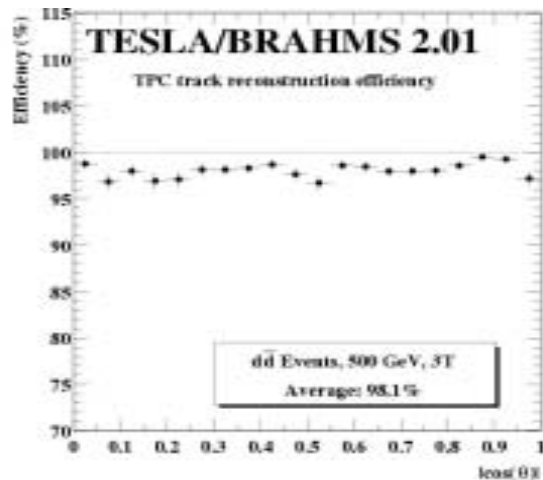
- Intense simulation effort within the ECFA DESY study:
  - Based on standard technology: GEANT3, Fortran, etc.
  - Complete simulation framework BRAHMS has been developed
    - ➡ Full simulation
    - ➡ Pattern recognition for central detector
  - Event visulation tool based on open GL
  - Reuse as much as possible existing software tools (LEP/ SLD/ ...)



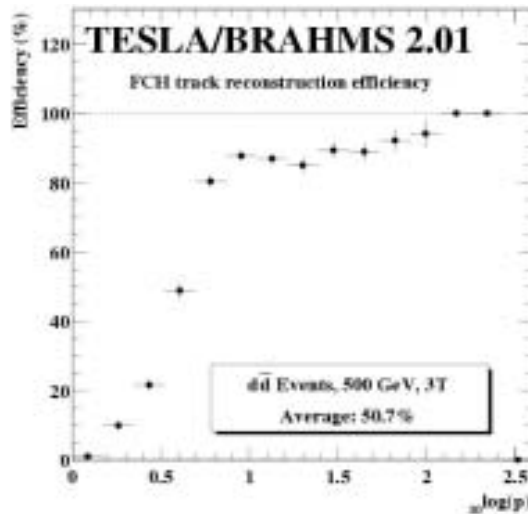
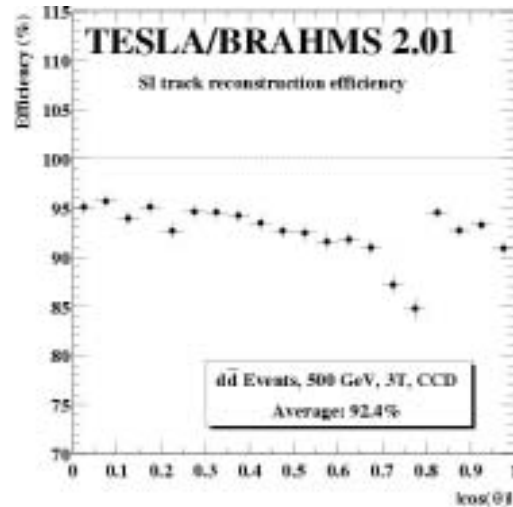
# Pattern Recognition

Pattern recognition  
efficiencies in BRAHMS

TPC alone

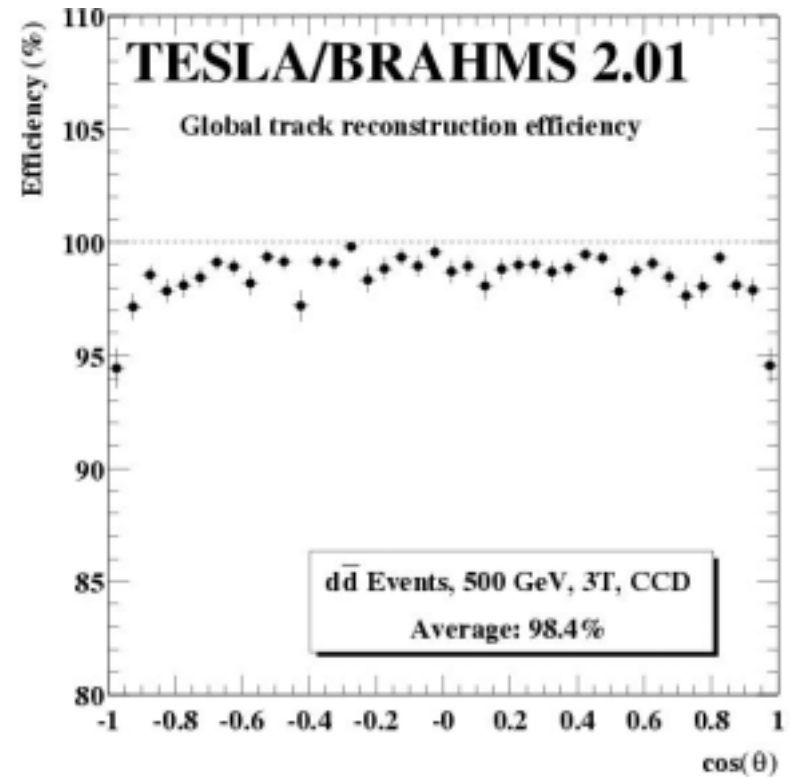


SI CCD alone



FCH alone

combined all detectors (except SET)



All plots are including  
background (realistic  
background rate)



# Summary

The concept of the tracking system for a detector at TESLA is maturing.

Further refinements are under intense discussions (SET)

Hardware R&D is starting in general on a LC tracker (not just for TESLA)

DESY-PRC R&D 01/03  
October 4, 2001

Tracking software is performing well

- ➡ works in old FORTRAN based environment
- ➡ robust, stable in the presence of backgrounds
- ➡ speedup is needed

## LC TPC R&D A Proposal to the DESY PRC

### The LC TPC group

Aachen, LBNL, Carleton/Montreal, DESY/Hamburg, Karlsruhe,  
Kraków, MIT, MPI-Munich, NIKHEF, Novosibirsk, Orsay/Saclay,  
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